

Sherriff..... J. H. Sullivan
Clerk..... J. H. Sullivan
Treasurer..... J. H. Sullivan
Judge of Probate..... J. H. Sullivan
C. C. Com. J. H. Sullivan
Surveyor..... J. H. Sullivan

South Branch..... J. H. Sullivan
North Branch..... J. H. Sullivan
Middle Branch..... J. H. Sullivan
East Branch..... J. H. Sullivan
West Branch..... J. H. Sullivan

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, Rev. H. A. Sheldon. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school, 12 m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

DANISH W. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. W. B. Christ, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room at 11 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confession on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m. Prayers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m. On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (standard time). G. Goodhue, Pastor; J. J. Hines, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 24, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock or before the fall of the moon. Wm. Woodruff, W. M.

MAISON POST, No. 24, O. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. Delbert Smith, Post Com.

A. L. Fox, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 100, meets on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. T. Smith, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121, meets every third Tuesday in each month. M. A. Harris, M. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127, meets every Tuesday evening.

J. W. Sorenson, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 31, Union Life Guard, meets every first and third Monday evening in W. R. C. hall. J. D. Buchanan, Captain.

Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. M., No. 106, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays of each month. J. J. Lull, Com.

T. Nolan, K. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN KNIGHTS, No. 62, meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock or before the fall of the moon.

Mrs. Emma L. Keeler, Sec.

COUNT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. A. L. Threlkett, G. M.

C. W. Crawford, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 600, I. O. T. M. M., meets first and third Friday of each month.

Anna Hansen, Lady Com.

Mrs. N. B. Hansen, Sec.

REGULAR CONVOCAION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. Hanson, K. of P.

H. Hanson, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 10, Ladies of the O. A. R., meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. Mrs. A. L. Pond, President.

Rose Parks, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, No. 224, meets at 8 o'clock a. m. Hall first and third Saturday of each month.

A. W. Parker, Master.

Bank of Grayling

SUCCESSOR TO
Crawford Co. Exchange Bank

MARIUS HANSON,
PROPRIETOR.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. All accommodations extended that are consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office over Fanning's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m. 2 to 6 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m.

Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

C. C. WESCOTT,
DENTIST.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's Law Office, on Michigan Avenue.
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 p. m.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Plum Land Bought and Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Main street, opposite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

H. H. WOODRUFF,
Attorney-at-Law.

Office at Court House, Grayling, Mich., Wednesday noon until Thursday noon each week.

Can be found other days at Opera House Building, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SLAY TYRANT KILLED

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS ASSASSINATED AT MOSCOW.

Two Men Throw a Bomb Under His Carriage, a Violent Explosion Follows and the Czar's Uncle is Picked Up Dead—Assassins Arrested.

Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of Czar Nicholas II, and branded as "Russia's evil genius," was assassinated at Moscow on Friday. He was killed by a bomb which was hurled beneath his carriage as he was driving through the Nikolski gate of the Kremlin. The great star tyrant was literally blown to bits. His body was terribly mangled. The carriage was blown to fragments of shattered wood. The bomb was thrown by one of two men who were in cabs. The instrument of death was hurled just as their vehicles came close to the Grand Duke's carriage. Both men were themselves injured by the terrific explosion of the deadly bomb. Soldiers and police of the Kremlin rushed to the spot, shouting: "Down with the oppressor!" The whole city seemed on the brink of a bloody uprising. Sergius' assassination has loosened the spirit of anarchy which his oppression and brutal tactics as Governor General of Moscow aided so much to develop. The path sentence of death to the Nikolski who long ago branded him for assassination.

Grand Duke Sergius, seated in his carriage, was driving from the historical museum to the Kremlin Palace.

THE KREMLIN.

Legal Capital of Russia and Official Residence of the Czar.

The Kremlin, within which Grand Duke Sergius was driving when the fatal bomb was thrown, is to Russia what the Vatican is to Rome, the Alhambra to Spain, Windsor Castle to England and the Acropolis to Athens. Ranking as one of the most celebrated structures in the world, it has stood for ten centuries as a majestic symbol of the pomp and power of the Russian empire.

The Kremlin is the legal capital of all the Russias, the location of the throne, the official residence of the Czar and the headquarters of the Greek Catholic church.

It is an imposing collection of buildings, rich with the beauty of Muscovite architecture, which stand upon an eminence like a city within a city, washed on all sides by the River Volga, and enclosed by a wall nearly a mile and a half long. In the group of Muscovite edifices are the ancient palace of the Czar, the palace of the holy synod, the Church of the Assumption, in which every Czar must be crowned; the Church of the Annunciation, in which they must be crowned.

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NOTABLE ASSASSINATIONS IN RUSSIA.

SERGIUS, GRAND DUKE—Feb. 17, 1905; killed by a bomb hurled beneath his carriage while driving through the Kremlin in Moscow; assassins arrested.

GRAND DUKE SERGIUS, promoter of the Russo-Japanese war, was killed in his home in Helsinki by a bomb which was hurled beneath his carriage as he was driving through the city.

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NEXT.



—Washington Post.

POLAND THE STORM CENTER.

Grave Disturbances Agitating Moscow's Conquered Land.

The storm center of the political and industrial agitation which for weeks has centered the attention of the world upon the empire of the Czar is now in Poland, where the disaffection of the people furnishes a ready soil for revolutionary propaganda. At Lodz, which is an important industrial center, collisions between the soldiers and strikers have been numerous, and in the aggregate a large number of people have been shot and maimed. It was reported that the industrial agitators who precipitated the crisis in Lodz. These had gone to the city from other parts of Russia and incited the strikers to make demands which, on the face of it, could not be granted. The strikers demanded an increase of pay from 1 kopeck an hour to 20, and a decrease of the working hours from 11 1/2 to 8. When these demands were not granted, the political agitators knew full well that the strikers were easily led to acts of violence, with the result of much bloodshed.

Another Polish center which is affected is Stochow, in the coal region bordering the German frontier. There the strikers are supplied with dynamite which is freely used and the community is terrorized. Germans employed in the industries there have fled across the frontier. The strong arm of Russian militarism is now exerting itself, but in the excited public condition there is grave danger that bloody scenes will be enacted.

In Warsaw the situation is still critical. Several persons who were in favor of returning to work were killed by strikers. During the closing of factories previous to the outbreak of violence, the strikers were armed with rifles and the country people are afraid to enter the city with supplies.

The telegraph reports from Warsaw say things have quieted down and business has resumed the regular routine. After killing and maiming hundreds of men and women who took part in a movement to replace tyranny with freedom, the brutal Russian soldiery have cowed the populace into submission.

What tremendous odds this triumph won! Warsaw was overrun with soldiers until they outnumbered the male adult population of the city. One hundred thousand of them were quartered in the town, or 20,000 more than the masculine civilian capable of bearing arms. What show had unarmed men and women against such a host? What a great achievement indeed it was to put down an insurrection where sticks and stones were the weapons of attack and defense against the regular rifles and up-to-date armory of trained battalions!

It required 100,000 soldiers to disperse the crowds in St. Petersburg pleading with the Czar for laws to prevent the enslaving of the wage earner. Warsaw is only one-third the size of St. Petersburg, yet it needed just as many troops as the latter city to keep in subjection the gallant Poles. The partition of Poland, one of the most infamous acts in the history of the world, is never forgotten nor forgiven by the race which it has meant to exterminate. No wonder its chief city is filled with troops to crush any revolt, even the most trivial.

Warsaw is quiet, forsooth, because for a patrol to show his head out of doors now is to invite a volley of bullets and death. So Warsaw will remain until her people are beaten into submission.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon of Maine is 91, but still active and vigorous.

The Planter's Oil Mill at Morrilton, Ark., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$20,000.

Joe Davis, 92 years old, brother of the former Senator and Jurist, David Davis of Illinois, died at Geneva, N. Y., in a poorhouse.

Miss Agnes Pearce, aged 65, who lived alone in Philadelphia, was found dead in her home. Her clothes were burned and there were evidences of foul play.

J. Ben Peoples, a former prominent contractor of Cosherton county, Ohio, who had been paroled from the penitentiary, committed suicide at Zanesville because he was about to be served for his return.

Suits for an injunction and damages aggregating \$75,000 have been brought in Toronto against William G. Pollock and W. L. Kimberly of Chicago, who are charged with conspiring to wreck the Canadian Copper Company and obtain control of its properties.

Chief of Police Knight of Dallas, Texas, has offered \$1,000 reward for the arrest of the murderers of Charles Goldstein of Dawson, Alaska, who was waylaid in Dawson, Dec. 5. This, with the \$250 offered by the Governor and \$500 offered by Sheriff Ledbetter, makes a total of \$1,750.

WAS A FORLORN HOPE.

Stoessel Says Further Resistance Would Have Been Useless.

Ex-Viceroy Alexieff, the Czar's personal friend and chief advisor, is to be made the scapegoat of Port Arthur. To him is laid all the blame for the capitulation of the fortress. Charges of gross negligence, incompetency and inability to foresee events are made against Alexieff by many of the officers who are now being sent back to St. Petersburg. Although Gen. Stoessel himself will say nothing in reference to Alexieff's officers are not so guarded in their conversation.

They charge that he had foreseen nothing and prepared nothing. It was necessary, they say, to reconstruct the great



GEN. STOESEL.

part of the fortifications under deplorable conditions and under the fire of the enemy.

While the officers made serious charges against Alexieff, they are not complimentary toward Gen. Stoessel. He was a brave man, they say, but not a genius. Gen. Koudatzenko, they say, was the real soul of the defense and was admired by his men. When he died Port Arthur died with him.

"In the garrison," said Gen. Sto

FARM AND GARDEN

It requires no grit or intelligence to grumble.

When purchasing a ram for breeding purposes, it should be better than the best in your flock.

Feed ground old cake to fowls twice a week; it will often promote laying when other foods fail to give good results.

While a pig should be liberally fed it should not be so overfed that it will always be ready for its feed at the appointed time.

The production of hams for market, especially on farms convenient to market, if conducted with intelligence, cannot fail to be profitable.

A horse that is well broken becomes useful and is sought by all who may be acquainted with his abilities. The one that is well broken is fit only for the junk shop.

It has been recently discovered that people live longer in cities than in the country. This probably explains why so many farmers move to the city when they retire.

A farmer in Wisconsin brought suit against a seed dealer because he sold him bad seed instead of the dwarf Essex variety, and that the crop developed a lot of noxious weeds that greatly damaged his farm.

The best swine breeders nowadays use some of the many kinds of germicides freely about their houses and yards. These disinfect and destroy germs. By diluting them many kinds can be taken internally, which frees the hogs from worms.

In the mixture of blood in breeding live stock it will not mix like mixing paints. We mix certain colors together and get the same result every time with no variation. Sometimes when a white Shorthorn bull is bred to a Guernsey cow a blue gray is produced and sometimes not.

When the temperature gets down to zero, all seed corn that has not been thoroughly dried out will be injured. This is as true as life, and no one should attempt to sow seed corn that has not been thoroughly dried out.

Doctor Sven Hedlin, a famous traveler, tells us that "Thibet sheep are used as transport animals. One day he met a caravan of 200 sheep laden with corn, of which he says: "It was a pleasure to see how orderly were their march and how easy they were to manage; no noise was too steep for them, though they bore quite heavy loads."

One of the unsolved mysteries of the creamery trade is that a 4 per cent cow does not always test 4 per cent. A cow is said to never test above her maximum percentage of butter fat, but she will frequently fall below it and the patron thinks the creameryman is stealing from him. There are disturbances which come up that will cause this trouble and there seems to be no accounting for it.

Mr. Hoard, the Wisconsin dairyman, says a cow will throw off \$15 worth of ammonia in a single year and it pays to keep and hold it for use on the soil. He saves it by sprinkling his stables daily, and as much of it as necessary, with land plaster, which absorbs and holds it until it is placed on the land. He says he made a poor farm to yield an increase of 20 per cent in seven years. This pays.

Has it ever occurred to you that you cannot make your own business better by burdening your friends with your own troubles? It cannot be done; it has been tried repeatedly. If your plow does not work will your neighbor be any the wiser or will you be benefited any by transmitting the trouble to him? He will ask you why you did not take proper care of the plow and then your troubles will be more.

The latest production of Luther Burbank, the well-known California botanist, is the splendorous carter, which is claimed to contain about half as much nutriment as alfalfa and that the yield of forage per acre is greater. This peculiar carter was obtained by a series of crosses and careful selection. The advantage of a plant of this kind is like that of others of its family. It can be grown in a region too dry for ordinary crops. Its success would mean prosperity for the desert regions of the southwest.

Rotation of crops should include some mode of clearing the land of weeds. Wheat and clover, followed by corn, clean the land, provided the corn crop receives thorough cultivation, but many weeds come up in the cornfield after the corn is "laid by" and it is not unusual for crab grass to then take possession of the field. Corn should be followed by another hoe crop, such as potatoes, cabbages, turnips or carrots, and at no period during the growing season should the land be allowed to grow weeds, as a late crop of sweet corn, to be used as fodder, may be grown and cut at any stage of growth. The system of rotation should be governed by the condition of the land and the value of the crops in market. No grain crop, however, should follow another, if it can be avoided, but if two grain crops are produced in two seasons the third crop should be clover or the land made to produce green manure crops for turning under, time being also used.

Sheepskin Sheep in Texas. I prefer one of the instant breeds of sheep that will bring twins. Lambs

do best in fall or winter. The late summer lamb does not grow off. Lambs can be taught to eat at a younger age than a pig. They should be pushed from the start until four or five months old, when they are ready for the market. My flock of Shropshires averaged eight pounds of wool each last spring, and I sold it for 17 cents per pound in Waco. I save all the fodder, stalks and all straw and everything that is nice and clean for them.—W. J. Duffel, President Texas Sheep and Goat Breeders Association.

New York Feed Inspection.
The results of the New York State feeding stuffs inspection are announced in Bulletin No. 240 in the station at Geneva. More than five hundred samples of feeds have been collected and analyzed by the station, covering 350 brands. Of these brands 151 were licensed in the State, the others being exempt from license or sold without compliance with the law. Very little adulteration was found in the standard feeds coming under the law, like cottonseed and linseed meal, gluten products and brewers' and distillers' residues; but many proprietary and mixed feeds were found to contain corn cobs, cut hulls or similar worthless ingredients. Purchasers are especially cautioned to beware of feeding stuffs running very high in fiber, and a list is given of several brands which are faulty in this respect.

Electric Plow.
Good results were obtained from an experiment from plowing by electric power in northern Italy. In average soil it is stated that plowing can be done at the rate of about one acre per hour. The power cars are said to be as easily managed as traction engines and can be used also for operating pumps, corn shellers, threshers, etc. The device consists of two power cars, which are stationed at each side of the field and between which are stretched cables attached to the plow. The electric current is taken from a trolley line; a current of about five hundred volts is said to be needed. Each car is said to communicate twenty-five horse power, which can safely be increased to forty horse power. The plow is pulled by the cables from one side of the field to the other, and when it reaches the end of the furrow it stops automatically, the current being cut off. It can be run back, want or forward with ease. One man manages the plow, and each car is operated by one man. Thus three men do all the work.

Pumpkins as Hog Feed.
The pumpkin as a feed for hogs is declared to have large nutritive value. Some people think the seed injurious, but this is not borne out by the experience of the most observing. Some breeders say they owe the immunity of their swine from cholera to liberal feeding of the pumpkin. There is no doubt that it is a good pork maker. The Oregon Experiment Station made a test of the feeding value of pumpkins in which they were valued at \$2.50 per ton and shorts at \$12 per ton. These two foods were fed a period of nearly two months. The pumpkins were cooked and fed at the rate of 8.14 pounds to each pound of shorts. This ration proved satisfactory and the pigs gained 400 pounds at a cost of \$2.90 per hundred weight. The total consumption was 7,523 pounds of pumpkins and 924 pounds of shorts.

At the New Hampshire station, both cooked and raw pumpkins were fed to pigs with good results. In regard to cooking, however, it was concluded that this added nothing to the value of the pumpkins, and hence was not profitable. In connection with pumpkins, comment should be a good food, but where skin milk was added to this ration still more satisfactory returns were obtained.

At the Canada Experiment Station raw pumpkins were fed to pigs for a period of 107 days with satisfactory results. The cost of the increase in the weight of the pigs was \$3.08 per hundred weight; a total of 2,030 pounds of pumpkins and 1,884 pounds of mixed grain was consumed.

Spraying Fruit Trees.
The overwhelming experience of the past dozen years makes it almost unnecessary to urge on the ground of preliminary returns, the adoption of measures against insects. To emphasize the value of such practice it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the loss to orchard, garden, and farm crops frequently amounts to from 15 to 75 per cent of the entire product, and innumerable instances could be pointed out where such loss has been sustained year after year, while now, by the adoption of remedial measures, large yields are regularly secured with an insignificant expenditure for treatment. It has been established that in the case of the apple crop spraying will protect from 50 to 75 per cent of the fruit which would otherwise be wormy, and that in actual marketing experience the price has been enhanced from \$1 to \$2.50 per barrel, and this at a cost of only about 10 cents per tree for labor and material. This is especially true of regions where the codling moth has but one full brood annually. In the case of one orchard in Virginia, the result was an increase in the yield of round fruit in the portion treated of nearly 50 per cent and an increase of the value of this fruit over the rest of 100 per cent. The loss from not having treated the other two-thirds was estimated at \$2,500. The saving to the plum crop and other small fruits frequently amounts to the securing of a perfect crop where otherwise no yield whatever of sound fruit could be secured.—United States Department of Agriculture.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Heavy Fire Loss in Burr Oak—Death of Muskegon's Millionaire Benefactor—Hollers Missing Student Is Dead—Dormitory Burns.

Fire broke out in the frame store of J. B. Keeler & Sons on the west side of Main street in Burr Oak. The fire department was soon out, but was hampered by insufficient water supply, as a result of the cold weather. Before the fire was extinguished practically every store on the west side of Main street was destroyed, causing a total loss of about \$200,000. The insurance covers only about one-third of the loss. The losses in detail are as follows: J. B. Keeler & Sons, general store, \$12,000; Smith & Hogle, general store, \$3,000; H. B. Beaver, hardware, \$10,000; H. B. Duffenberger, hardware, \$3,000; H. B. Spencer, groceries, \$4,000; Garret & Hunsdinger, clothing, \$4,000; Burr Oak State Bank, \$2,500; Charles Hett, building, \$2,000; J. Shennan, building, \$1,000.

Millionaire Hackley Passes Away.
Charles H. Hackley, the millionaire philanthropist, who gave large sums to Muskegon in public buildings, parks, etc., died, aged 80 years, after an illness of two days. Mr. Hackley was born in New York and came to Muskegon forty-four years ago as a sailor on a lake schooner. He began work in the mills and then became bookkeeper and at last formed the firm of Hackley & McGeehan in the lumber business. From this start came his immense fortune and he leaves an estate which is variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000. He is survived by a widow and two adopted children. His beneficiaries to the city of Muskegon reach nearly \$3,000,000 and include a library, a manual training school, a park, a hospital and many monuments.

Think Girl Student Perished.
Olive Tompkins, the beautiful student at the Hammond College of the Ad-ventists at Berrien Springs, who so mysteriously disappeared Feb. 2 while the students were attending chapel exercises, was driven to madness by looking down at the St. Joe river from the propitious bluff on the college grounds or wandering, was lost in the raging blizzard and perished along a country road. This is the theory that Sheriff Joseph Tennant is working on and new developments in the case materially strengthen the belief.

Take Bride's Trouseaux.
As though the earth had opened and swallowed them from sight, William Faulkner of Orleans and pretty Miss Reuben Brown, the 12-year-old daughter of Geo. W. Brown of St. Louis, have disappeared from sight after stealing away in the night for a cutter ride to Chicago, carried by the Chicago & North Western. The bride during the past few weeks had been shyly slipping her clothes away from her home, and when Faulkner came for her on the night they were wedded she is believed to have had a fair-sized trouseaux tucked away in the sleigh.

Five Imperials 110 Students.
Wells Hall, used as a dormitory for the students of the Michigan Agricultural college near Lansing, burned to the ground Saturday. There were 110 pupils rooming in the building, and all escaped safely. A number of them lost their belongings, however. Wells hall was built in 1878. Relief committees have been organized to aid the students who lost their personal possessions. The loss to the State is \$25,000.

His Mine Deal Near Culmination.
Another important mining deal has just been consummated by Charles A. Wright of Hancock, who has conveyed to the City Trust Company of Boston all of the Eagle Harbor mining properties and an undivided half interest in the mineral lands formerly owned by the Annapolis Mining Company in Keweenaw county.

Within Our Borders.
Bad Axe citizens are starting a movement to have the village incorporated as a fourth-class city.
Lapeer business men have decided to get a line on dead beats in that vicinity, and blacklist them.
Boone City Methodists are planning on building a new \$8,000 church in the spring. It will seat 450 people.
Charlotte citizens are subscribing to stock for a shoe factory to be erected at that place. The industry will employ sixty hands and requires a capitalization of about \$25,000.

Mrs. Frank Salchler of Fairborn killed a big wild cat the other day. The cat was in the act of eating chicken dinner from her coop. It required just four shots to hit the animal at ten-foot range.

John Alexander Dowie will soon commence the construction of a water front of his property at White Lake. He expects to bring big crowds to his summer resort this summer, and wants a wharf at which large boats can land.

There is said to be a family at Albion in which there are seven boys and four girls whose names all begin with the letter P. They are, Percy, Pleasant, Paul, Percy, Peter, Philip and Patrick. Girls, Pansy, Pearl, Polly and Phyllis.

Gov. Warner, who has not acted on a parole application for pardon or parole since his inauguration, has made a rule that the first friends of paroled convicts must furnish bonds to furnish employment and look after paroled prisoners.

Legation Macnebec is getting the question of erecting a temple for their lodge.

Northern Michigan lumbermen are shipping considerable quantities of lumber to the coast. About twenty carloads will be shipped.

W. J. Brand, who left Muskegon in a gasoline boat last October, has arrived at Honduras, Central America, after making the trip in the boat safely.

Mrs. Minnie Heston of Muskegon predicted some time ago that her death would occur on her forty-second birthday. The prophecy was fulfilled.

On the request of the Governor of Michigan, Gov. Elrod of South Dakota granted a reprieve for Judson E. Golder, who is wanted at St. John on a charge of bribery.

John W. Grebbell, an engineer on the Copper Range road, sustaining death while wearing jumped from his cab while the train was in motion, sustaining a fractured skull and broken arm.

A Carnegie library is now an assured thing for South Haven, as the City Council and township board have both taken action on the matter and will give the required amount annually for its support.

Dr. Harvey H. Ching, who has been practicing medicine at Linden for several years, has gone to Central America, where he will be employed by the Pan-American Railroad Co. as a botanist and mineralogist.

Wm. McCoy, editor of the Oronville Herald, is desirous of gaining admittance to the soldiers' home at Grand Rapids. He is 80 years old, a bachelor and a Civil War veteran. His friends are aiding him.

J. G. Collins, superintendent of the Tannear-Crocker copper rolling mills at Dollar Bay for fourteen years and formerly superintendent of the Wyandotte mine, was killed in a railroad wreck near Oakland, Ore.

A Chicago man has written that up to the police officers at Muskegon. He is saying trading stamps to induce prospective brides and grooms to patronize his office, adding the judge to save enough stamps to accommodate him, as he intends to take advantage of the unusual offer.

Western fever is attacking northern villages just now. This is the time of year when it is usually prevalent. Its symptoms manifest themselves in a desire for the victim to pick up a few dollars for the winter. Feverish hankers are swarming to its influence this year than in the past.

In an extra edition issued by the Illinois field advance it is stated that a \$300,000 sugar factory will be grinding beets and making sugar there before Dec. 1 of this year. A bonus of \$10,000 has been raised by citizens of the village, and farmers have contracted to raise 40,000 acres of sugar beets for the new factory.

A Detroit school girl lost her button the other day, and several hours later the button was found. The girl was so excited about the button that she was taking part in a series of exercises that would do justice to a Dervish dancer. Dancy had swallowed one end of the pin, which was sticking out of her neck.

A switch on the Wisconsin and Michigan railroad near Iron Mountain landed in a peculiar manner the other day. The train was running at a good speed and the first signal post was struck and the engine and half a dozen cars were stopped. The train turned on the side track and on the main track, by the moving of the switch.

There were 34,045 deaths in Michigan in 1904, according to returns made to the Secretary of State. The death rate was 13.5 per 1,000, and the total number of deaths 12,088 greater than in 1903. Pneumonia caused 2,355 deaths and tuberculosis 2,107. Tuberculosis caused 635 deaths and smallpox 27. The number of deaths from violence show an increase, the number being 2,226.

Bert Bartlett, the Ann Arbor man arrested in Detroit for the burglary of the saloon of James Burke at Whitmore Lake, has confessed to Sheriff Newton that he is guilty. He says that while the bartender went to breakfast and locked the door, the opportunity was taken to enter the saloon. He picked the lock of the front door, entered and opened the safe and took \$50. He spent it in Detroit, having only 19 cents on his person when arrested.

Corner Tap's investigation into the death of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lambert in Detroit two months ago has revealed a suicide agreement. The man was Baron von Hattenberg, a Prussian army officer. The woman had been Miss Mary March, said to be the daughter of former Mayor March of Birmingham, Ala., and widow of a Chicago lawyer named Horden. They met in Mexico where Horden died, leaving his wife \$10,000. Lambert, as he was known, left his wife and child in Little Rock, Ark., where they are still and can away with Mrs. Horden. They met through the former March, said to be the daughter of a saloon and the woman took children, leaving a note explaining the agreement.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 14, 1905.

The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes.—John 6:1-14.

Golden Text.—I am the living bread which came down from Heaven.—John 6:51.

Many of Jesus' miracles were accomplished by teaching upon specific matters, and were evidently worked chiefly in order that the teaching might fasten itself in the minds of His hearers. This great miracle of the feeding of the five thousand, which has the distinction of being the only miracle recorded in all four Gospels, was intended to lead up to the teaching of our Golden Text, a teaching which is explained and amplified in verses 25 to 58 of this chapter. The great importance of the miracle was not in the fact that so many hungry people had been fed, but that by means of the miracle Jesus emphasized His exhortation—Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you. In that saying Jesus reproved the people who had followed Him to the other side of the lake for the poverty of their motives. They had followed Him because they saw that He could supply their physical needs and at the same time gratify their love of the marvellous; not because they saw His spiritual power and wished to receive from Him a spiritual blessing. (See verse 26.)

That Jesus Christ is the "bread of life," and that man should work to gain, not "the meat which perisheth," but "that which endureth unto everlasting life," is a lesson the world needs to-day as much as ever it did. For it is man's nature to think more of his physical needs than of his spiritual needs and it does not come natural to him to trust God for the supply of his physical needs.

Notes.
Verse 1.—John uses the words "after these things," seemingly in a vague introductory way. He is not writing a history; he intends to show us just when Jesus did this and so, but a look into the teaching of Jesus, and it is a significant fact that scholars cannot decide whether the events here recorded happened a month or a year after those of our last lesson. It depends on what feast was there exactly spoken of as "a feast of the Jews." What discussion it would have saved if instead John had mentioned Purim or the Passover. But as Moses' grave was hidden by the Lord, so that men might not have their minds attracted to the non-essential, so we are left in the dark with regard to many of the historic points concerning Christ's ministry.

Jesus went from the East side of the sea of Galilee, over to a desert place "beside the city called Bethsaida." As Luke tells us, The reason for His leaving His usual field of work is given in Matt. 14. John the Baptist had been beheaded. When Jesus heard of it, He went away, perhaps to escape danger to Himself; for His time had not yet come. He wished also to have a little rest and spiritual refreshment for Himself and His disciples. (Mark 6:31.)

He describes (Mark 6:31) the time of great unrest. He might easily have become the cause of political disturbance as shown in John 6:15. That was a thing that He was determined to avoid.

Verse 2.—Jesus went over the lake in a fishing boat (belonging to one of His disciples, no doubt). The multitude walked round the head of the lake to be with Him again and to have their sick healed. (Luke 9:11.)

Verse 3.—There came times when Jesus thought of leaving the desert and going about from the storm and stress of life to commune with God and renew their courage. To be always in the thick of the fight seems more than human nature can bear. And Jesus had His human needs as He had His temptations.

Verse 4.—John's Gospel carries us over the first two years of Christ's ministry and the feeding of the five thousand may have occurred just a little over a year before the crucifixion.

Verse 5.—The question may have been asked especially to Philip because Jesus felt that he, more than the other apostles, lacked faith. (See John 14:8, 9.)

Verse 6.—Philip could not rise to the occasion. His mind was wholly on the human possibilities, or rather, impossibilities. Verse 8, 9.—Andrew perhaps had a glimmering of hope that in some way Jesus might make use of even so small a supply of food as there was. The smallness of the supply and the impossibility of augmenting it in any ordinary way (there in the desert) made plain that there may be no doubt about the miracle.

Verse 11.—Jesus emphasizes His relation to God here by giving God thanks for the food. Jesus worked the miracle. He created the food. But He did it through the power God gave Him. And He was thankful to God as a son should be to a bountiful Father.

Verse 12, 13.—The disciples to give us a picture of the miracle. It is His pleasure to give. But He does not wish us to waste a scrap of what He gives. Thrift in the use of God's bounties is strongly taught here and in other passages of Scripture.

Verse 14.—The people who had eaten knew that a great miracle had been done. They knew that so many of them could not have been fed in that place except by a miracle. And with their minds they believed on Jesus. They felt sure He must be a great prophet. But few of them got the length of believing with their hearts. And when He drew the moral of the miracle many could not accept His teaching, and "walked no more with Him." (John 6:66.)

Never Had a Chance.
"What is the greatest speech that Congress ever developed?"

"The greatest speech," said the statesman with the disappointed look, "was never delivered. I wrote it myself."—Washington Star.

A Liberal Education.
"I don't understand how a busy man like you manages to keep so well posted."

"I don't mind telling. I read the street car ads."

Keeping the Banisters Clean.
Miss Mary, these banisters at ways seem dusty. I was at Mrs. Johnson's to-day and hers are as bright and smooth as glass.

Mary—She has three small boys, mum.—Cassell's.

Also False.
"Hullo!" began his wife, in a furious temper, "my mind is made up." "Mercy!" interrupted her husband. "In that case, I had hoped that your mind, at least, was your own!"—Detroit Free Press.

HOON HAD MANY WIVES.

Chicago's Much-Married Man, However, Denies He Murdered Woman.

That the creator of the traditional Bluebeard did not overestimate the demands of a woman being demonstrated a few years ago, when the crimes of Holmes, the multi-murderer, were discovered. Not six victims, but twenty, was the number of devilishness which this real monster of an enlightened age erected, and thereby earned for himself a place on a gallows in Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia. Bluebeard had a single castle; Holmes had several.

It would seem that our such creature as Holmes would be enough for a whole century, yet his own generation appears to have produced his equal, for the Chicago police say they believe that John Hoon, whom they have in custody, has married twenty women and killed half of them. If they can prove their assertions they have the most extraordinary criminal of the age.

Chicago seems to have made his principal headquarters. Most of his wives were either wooed and won there and taken thence immediately after marriage where they died, or were deserted as soon as they had given over to Hoon.



JOHN HOON.

All the money of which they were possessed. He went under various names, and is a polished speaker, using Russian, Yiddish, German and English.

His arrest came about in a curious way. He went to New York and rented a room of Mrs. Kimmie in West Forty-seventh street, giving the name of Bartley. Two days later he asked her to marry him. "Something caused her to think of the man whom she had read of in the papers as a multi-millionaire and the face before her now impressed her as bearing a resemblance to the one she had seen in the paper. She ran to the nearest police station and told her story. Officers were sent to the room and arrest quickly followed. He was extradited and taken to Chicago, where it was ascertained he told the police that he has married so many women he had lost all count of the number. He denied ever having poisoned any of his numerous wives.

MONEY IN "ODD JOBS."

Penitent Bankrupt Who Is Becoming a Capitalist Through Them.

Chicago possesses a citizen who has established a unique line of business that promises to land him among capitalists, besides making him the best known man and the most in demand in the section in which he lives.

Two years ago this man failed. He was in a small business where he was thrown into competition with concerns with much money behind them and he went to the wall, losing everything he had, including his home and a flat building which he had erected. Practically penniless and without any skilled trade, with nothing open to him except some clerical work, he set about hunting a new line of work—something that would support himself and his family.

Winter was coming on. He began doing "odd jobs" around his house and the suburbanites until he could find something better. Then he was struck with the possibility of making "odd jobs" a paying line of business. He went down town, interviewed the manufacturers of furnaces, and received instructions in the management of hot air, hot water and steam heaters.

For two weeks he studied furnaces, especially of the type commonly used in private residences in the neighborhood in which he lived. Then he canvassed the vicinity for blocks, offering to take care of the furnaces, to save the house owners coal, to keep the fire even, and the houses warm, to empty the ashes, and to clean all the dirt and grime from the houses. He offered to do this for \$6 a month per house, and the suburbanites leaped at his proposal.

As soon as he got control of a furnace, he studied its peculiarities, the drafts in the houses, figured the kind of coal he would use, and then began, giving the satisfaction he guaranteed. He started out at 5 p. m., made the rounds of the houses, and reached his home again by 9 in the morning. He fired up again about noon, and again late in the evening, shoveling snow in the intervals. He found that, besides tending to the furnaces, the householders often wanted storm windows put on, or screens removed, or some such work, and he took the job like that added materially to his income.

Before Christmas he had 60 places on his list, which meant \$300 a month to him—and which forced him to employ an assistant. In the meanwhile, he established a little milk route, selling milk to the people for whom he worked, adding a little more to his income. Now he has an income of nearly \$400 a month and pays two assistants fair wages.

In the spring he will establish a coal business and make bids to supply his customers with their coal for next winter.

ELECTRICS INTO NEW YORK.

Trains Will Run 50 Miles an Hour, at 100 Miles per Hour, and 150 Miles per Hour.

The plan to have steam railroad trains supplanted by ones propelled by electricity in running into New York City by the Central Hudson railroad will begin in two years. The stretch of forty miles between Croton and the Grand Central station will be the place for its beginning. There will be no grade crossings and trains in and out of the big railroad shed in New York will travel at fifty miles an hour and during the busy hours of the day they will run on two-minute headway. Some of the way, to accommodate suburban traffic, there will be eight tracks. The new electric locomotive will be of 3,000 horse power, where the steam engine has 2,000 now, and they can be stopped at high speed in a much shorter distance. White Plains, on the Croton division, will also have its trains hauled by electricity. All the railroads of the country are moving in change from steam to electricity and in ten years it is believed there will not be a steam locomotive in use in the country.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



One Hundred Years Ago.

England levied an additional duty on salt.

The first iron bridge across the River Thames was opened for traffic, proving satisfactory.

The King of Sweden acknowledged the Emperor of Germany in his new character of Emperor of Austria.

Congress counted the electoral vote. For President—Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 74.

The British captured two French war vessels and lost twelve men in the engagement. The French loss was fifty-seven men.

John Randolph of Virginia, enraged by the acquittal of George Chase, moved for an amendment to the constitution that judges might be removed by the President.

Work was begun on a new city called "Napoleon," which the emperor ordered built near Fontenay, France.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

A new administration under Lord Palmerston was formed in England.

The steamer Will of the Wisp was wrecked off Burn Rock, Lambay, and eighteen drowned.

A family of six suffocated at their home near Paris by the effects of charcoal, accidentally ignited.

Duquesne, king of Portugal, unable to obtain money from other quarters, levied a tax on all monastic orders.

All sailors of Havre, Pecamp and Dieppe were forcibly enrolled in the French service and merchant vessels were left without crews.

Intense cold prevailed in northern Europe. The Baltic, as far as the eye could reach, was a plain of ice.

France decided to use American vessels for the transportation of troops to Algiers, as these ships could be gotten cheaper than French ones.

Fifty Years Ago.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Columbia County, New York.

The island of Cuba was declared in a state of siege, costs and circumstances in blockade.

Congress conferred the rank of Lieutenant general upon Major General Winfield Scott.

Slaves on the royal domains of Portugal were freed.

Prussia was excluded from the conference at Vienna.

The cortes voted that all power proceeded from the people, they permitted liberty of belief, but not of worship.

Congress approved the act to secure the rights of citizenship to children of American citizens who had been born in foreign countries.

Forty Years Ago.

The members of the Illinois General Assembly voted to pay themselves in gold.

The report of the capture of Branchville by Sherman was confirmed.

General Grant rejoined his army after a visit in Washington, D. C.

President Lincoln made public the correspondence which had passed between him and Jeff Davis in the peace negotiations carried on through F. P. Blair.

The Rev. Dr. Garnett, colored, preached in the hall of representatives at Washington, D. C.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer exposed before the military trial at Cincinnati the operation of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Chicago.

Thirty Years Ago.

News from China declared civil war imminent.

Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months.....50
Three Months.....25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 23.

A Visit to a Near-by Kingdom.

CHAPTER V.

Plant roots do not spread themselves over all the surfaces of the soil kernels, but attach themselves closely to the sides of the soil kernels with which they come in contact. Water, therefore, has to move through the soil to supply these roots and rootlets, and we must now consider the movement of the soil water in normal fertile soils.

Naturally, after a rain the water that soaks into the soil finds its way downwards, in obedience to the force of gravity, through the most available channels. These usually are cracks in the hard soil, or holes left by mice or by the decay of roots, or on cultivated areas the vacant channels between the soil kernels. The rapidity of the movement depends altogether on the character and condition of the soil.

After a prolonged drouth the soil may be so full of air and so freed from water films over the kernels near the surface that the soaking in is greatly hindered.

Through coarse sand the water goes downward much more rapidly than it does through clay because the spaces between the soil particles are larger, allowing more room for the air to escape and causing less friction between the downward water flow and the ascending air.

After the soil is saturated and the rain is over there are still movements of the water in the soil. The water not held in the films about the soil particles tends to work downward until the larger channels in the soil are emptied and left for air and the growth of roots.

Naturally the force of gravitation pulls on the water held to the soil kernels by surface tension or capillary attraction and the thickness of the film depends on the balancing of the two opposing forces. The water falling in the rain, therefore, supplies these soil films and the remainder keeps descending in the soil with more or less rapidity according to the size of the soil kernels and the abundance of the rainfall until it reaches a depth where it finds the vacant spaces between the soil particles entirely filled with water. This plane, where the soil is entirely filled with water, is called the water table.

If you examine a well you note that the water comes up to a certain point. It is safe to assume that the water in the soil surrounding the well stands at about the same level, unless of course, the well be one driven into some rock formation below the soil and finding its source of supply at a distance and the water conveyed to the well through the rock into which the pipe is driven. In all wells dug and bricked or stoned up, the level of the water shows about the point below which the soil is entirely filled with water.

Do not think that this water, lying sometimes twenty and often thirty feet below the surface of the ground, is therefore lost as far as the crops are concerned. The roots of the crops take away much water, but more is dried up, evaporated into the air at the surface, under ordinary crop conditions.

As soon as a rocket removes some water from the film surrounding a soil kernel, it lessens the thickness of the water film at that point. Instantly there is a flow of water toward where the film is thinnest and from the point where it is thickest. There is a tendency to keep the films at the same level, at the same distance above the point where the water fills the soil, of equal thickness, and thus when the rootlet removes water and thins the films water rushes in from all sides to take the place of the water removed and thus restore the even thickness of the film.

Naturally the water to supply the amount evaporated from the surface must come from below, and on a hot, dry day there must be a continual movement upward of the soil water. You will be surprised to learn how much water is dried out of our fields on hot days, and especially on hot and windy days. In one case this same Professor King, from whose work we have learned so much and shall learn more, found that in a certain field where the water table or the top of the water filled soil, was five feet below the surface, and the soil a clay loam, there was a loss through the surface of over nine pounds per square foot in seven days. Remember how many square feet there are in an acre and note that a loss of just one pound per square foot means a loss of over twenty tons per acre, and that therefore the loss of the nine pounds was a loss of almost two hundred tons per acre.

Where did this water, thus pulled out of the surface of the ground, come from? It came from below the surface, from down deep in the soil and was moved upward through these water films surrounding the soil particles and kernels. As fast as the films were made thinner by this evaporation at and toward the surface, the water kept moving upward in these films in the vain but continuous effort to keep the water films of even thickness.

How far can water be lifted in this way, through these films? That depends mainly upon the size of the soil particles, and no definite answer can be given. The roots of our common crops do not get much of their food and water supply from below four feet deep, and it has been shown that this upward movement extends as far down as four feet. The upward movement is rapid enough to exhaust the available water supply of our field soils in a few weeks or even in a few days in the dry and hot weather of August, if it be not checked. It is the main business of the man cultivating the soil to check this upward flow or

too little water will be left in the soil to make his crops grow. You will notice that, to have this upward flow take place, the soil kernels must be in close contact so that the water film over one kernel continues without a break over the next nearest one. The kernels must be in close contact over some considerable part of their adjacent surfaces. It is evident, therefore, that if we separate the soil particles with a plow or a cultivator and do not pack them down closely together again, the upward flow of the water is at once checked and that this stoppage of the flow continues as long as the kernels are thus kept far enough apart to prevent the water film being continuous from one to the other.

Thus plowing a field cuts off a layer of earth as thick as the plowing is deep and breaks the connection between this layer and the earth below and thus prevents the loss of water at the surface. Where half of a field was plowed at the beginning of a dry spell and the other half a week later, it was found that at the date of plowing the second half the piece plowed first contained enough more water than the piece left unplowed to equal an eighth of all the rainfall of the season.

The rains in Michigan usually come fairly early in the spring and it not infrequently happens that we get but little rain during May and early June, just when the freshly sown crops most need it. The rule—ought, therefore to be to plow the oat and corn field as early in the spring as possible and the ground is fit to prevent this loss of water.

Moreover, when the plowing is done just late enough to avoid destroying the soil kernels, yet early enough to prevent the loss of water, the after treatment is made much easier, the surface is less lumpy and it is not nearly so difficult to so harrow and cultivate it as to get just the right seed bed.

The garden and the potato field should be plowed early too, first to avoid the loss of water; second to allow the weeds time to sprout so that you can kill the young weeds with the harrow before planting; third to allow the chemical processes to go forward in the aerated soil, making the plant food more available to the crops, and, fourth, to allow the ground to settle again to place so that the upper layer, torn off from the earth beneath by the plow may secure its supply of water from below, leaving it to the farmer to check the upward flow of water at a point so near the surface that the seed sown by the drill but two inches below that surface may secure water enough for their germination.

State Lands and Forestry Commission.

Editor The Journal—I noticed in the Journal of February 1 the assertion of Charles Garfield, president of the forestry commission, that if delinquent tax lands were turned over to the forestry commission it would in time abolish taxation. This state will never grow timber on these lands without increasing expenses of more than five times the amount that the timber will bring after it is matured. It will be like Vanderbilt raising potatoes that cost him \$4 a bushel.

Do you farmers in southern Michigan want to be taxed to allow the forestry commission to experiment in raising a forest in northern Michigan?

Are you not taxed to support enough institutions without supporting another that will cost the state millions of dollars and give a few men a chance to draw large salaries at your expense—some to travel in Europe and other parts of the world, to find what timber they think will do well on the 40,000 acres they would have turned over to them?

There is already one state fire warden drawing a salary of \$10 per day, with comparatively little to do, and numerous other fire wardens in the townships. And they will never be able to stop the fires in northern Michigan until the country is bought up and settled by people who have an interest there.

Now with regard to these delinquent lands, if the auditor general and state land commissioner will put these plain and stump lands on the market and have them appraised at a price that is reasonable, every 40 acres in Crawford county will be bought up within a year. Within the past two years a tract of more than 30,000 acres has been bought by one firm, which paid over \$10,000 in taxes to the state alone and had deeds recorded here by our recorder of deeds. They have built over twenty miles of fence and improved several hundred acres of land and will stock it with cattle in the spring.

Mr. Garfield further says that the auditor-general fights the forestry commission because he wants to keep a large number of clerks on the pay roll. Now, I don't think Mr. Garfield believes that anyone else, if he has been a long, tedious job to get these lands in shape so that the state could give a good title to them. To this end the law has been amended and tested in the courts.

Mr. Garfield says these lands are worth \$5 per acre for forestry. If he can, with his commissioners and his graduates, raise the price to thirty times as much at \$3 per acre, we would advise the auditor-general to sell him all the lands.

If there is any good money in reforesting northern Michigan why don't he form some kind of a trust and pay his own fire wardens and pay for the special train to bring the commissioners on their junkets to look over their forest experiments? The clerks in the auditor's office may be numerous and expensive, but may the good Lord help us if we ever have to stand the graft that the commission will oblige us to pay if it can have its way.

What we would like of the present state of affairs is to get these delinquent lands on the market as soon as possible and we will help them to dispose of them and, instead of being a burden on the taxpayers of the rest of the state, we will be in good way to bear our share of the taxes and have our country improved.

GEO. F. OWEN, Maple Forest, Mich., Feb. 1.

Taxpayers and Forestry.

Editor The Journal—Concerning the article in The Journal of February 8, by Geo. F. Owen on "State Lands and Forestry Commission," it seems a pity that such true sentiment does not find more support from those who have to bear the taxation necessary to reforest northern Michigan. Every word Mr. Owen says is true. He has lived in Crawford county for over twenty years and knows what he is writing about.

If forest fires could be avoided and timber thieves kept out, northern Michigan would reforest itself. Jack pine is being stolen from state lands by men who have paid representatives at Lansing, and if complaint is made they buy that particular description of land to avoid prosecution.

If we have a state fire warden and other fire wardens in our townships why were there as many fires as ever in our northern counties last season and nothing done about it?

Fires raged week after week and it was well known whose carelessness caused them. Why was no action taken to punish the guilty parties?

Such commissions are as useless as the experimental farm, located at Grayling. I hope more of the farmers of the state will express their opinions on this subject and I wish the farmers in the southern peninsula would bear in mind that the farmers in the north are fighting this movement.

The services of the forestry commission can be dispensed with, seeing that we have struggled along many years without such a luxury.

E. L. MARCELIN, West Branch, Feb. 9.

C. H. HACKLEY'S WILL.

The Michigan Trust Co. of Grand Rapids and Thos. Hume of Muskegon Named as Co-Executors and Co-Trustees.

The will of Charles H. Hackley was filed in the Muskegon Probate Court today by Knapp, Kleinhaus & Knapp, counsel for the executors and trustees. It was executed in Grand Rapids November 14, 1913, and consists of 17 pages of typewriting and is divided into 47 clauses. The Michigan Trust Company of Grand Rapids and Thos. Hume of Muskegon are appointed executors and trustees, and concerning them Mr. Hackley says that having unbounded confidence in their integrity and business capacity he waives their giving bonds.

Mr. Hackley directs that the partnership of Hackley & Hume shall not be dissolved by his death and authorizes his co-partner, Thos. Hume, to carry on the business of that firm, if Mr. Hume so elects, for a period not exceeding ten years.

The estate is disposed of as follows: He gives to his wife, Julia E. Hackley, his homestead and all its belongings, and horses and carriages, and also the sum of \$5,000 a year while the estate is being settled; to his adopted son, Charles Moore Hackley, \$20,000; to his grand-niece, Eva Louise Graffe, \$10,000; to his niece, Helen H. Brachvogel, \$100; to his cousin, Helen C. Clark, \$5,000; to Benjamin F. Deming of Chicago, \$5,000; to his aunt, Mary A. Clark of Crown Point, Ind., \$300 a year during her life; to his aunt, Martha Fuller of Kalamazoo, Mich., a house and lot in Kalamazoo and \$100 and to each of her five children, \$500; to Mary Jane Harrison, for her faithful services in his family, \$5,000; to his co-cousin, Taylor Bullis, \$500; to Mrs. Kate B. Nellis of New York city, \$2,000; to Julia S. Wood of Muskegon, \$1,000; to Susie M. Wood of Muskegon, \$2,000; to Charles Henry Hackley Lee of Muskegon, \$2,000, and if he changes his name within two years to Charles Henry Hackley, an additional sum of \$10,000; to Thos. Hackley Hume of Muskegon, \$1,000; to Ethel Hackley Smith, Helen Smith and Leigh Hackley Smith, children of his adopted daughter, Eric L. Smith, each \$1,000; to Julia Hackley Rainbow of Muskegon, \$1,000; to his cousin, Mary Citerly of San Diego, Cal., \$2,500; to Kittle M. Lee of Muskegon, \$25,000; to the Muskegon Humane union, \$15,000; to the Congregational church of Muskegon, of which his wife is a member, \$5,000; to the Michigan Trust Co., as trustee, \$250,000, to hold and invest the same and pay the net income in each year, perpetually, to the public schools of Muskegon, which income is to be expended forever by the board of education of said public schools in providing suitable instruction free of charge to the boys and girls of Muskegon in the Hackley manual training school. The will declares that the testator had already given the sum of \$250,000 as an endowment fund for the manual training school, and the \$250,000 given by the will is to be in addition thereto, making the total endowment fund for this school \$500,000. The will directs that whatever sums shall have been paid by the testator during his lifetime and after the date of the will, on account of this endowment fund, shall be credited on the bequest of \$250,000 and deducted therefrom. To the Hackley hospital, \$200,000, for the purpose of building and equipping a hospital building, and the further sum of \$300,000 as an endowment fund for the Hackley hospital. If the cost of erecting and equipping the hospital shall be less than \$300,000, the difference between the cost and \$300,000 is to be added to and become a part of the hospital endowment fund. Whatever sums were paid by the testator during his lifetime to the Hackley hospital for these several purposes are to be credited on these respective bequests and deducted therefrom.

To the Michigan Trust company as trustee, \$200,000, the income of which is to be paid in each year, perpetually, to the public schools of Muskegon, to be expended by the board of education for the enlargement, furnishing, equipment, support and maintenance of the Hackley public library and the Hackley manual training school, or either of them.

The remaining undivided one-quarter of the entire of his residuary estate is given to his friend and partner, Thos. Hume.

Most of the legacies are to draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date of the testator's death, to be paid semi-annually. The trustees are authorized to invest in such securities and property as they may deem judicious, and to sell and convey his property.

If any legatee contests the will his legacy is to be cancelled, and the amount thereof is given to the Michigan Trust company in trust, to invest the same and pay the net income to the board of education for the benefit of the Hackley public library and the Hackley manual training school. The value of the estate is estimated to be between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

To the Michigan Trust company as trustee, \$200,000, the income of which is to be paid in each year, perpetually, to the public schools of Muskegon, to be expended by the board of education for the support and maintenance of the Hackley public library. To the

Fifty Years the Standard



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public schools of Muskegon, \$150,000, to be expended by the board of education in the purchase of pictures of the best kind to be placed and kept in the Hackley public library. To the city of Muskegon, \$1,000, to be invested, the net income of which is to be used in caring for the testator's mausoleum in Evergreen cemetery, and if the income in any one year is more than sufficient for this purpose, the balance is to be expended in taking care of lots in the cemetery owned by non-residents, which have been neglected and need care.

To the Michigan Trust company and Thos. Hume as trustees, \$35,000, the income of which is to be used in paying the premiums on a twenty year endowment policy for \$35,000 in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company on the life of Charles Henry Hackley Lee.

All the rest and residue of his estate is designated as his residuary estate, and is disposed of as follows:

One-half of this residuary estate is given to the Michigan Trust company and Thos. Hume as trustees to hold and invest the same, and pay the net income thereof to his wife, Julia E. Hackley, during her natural life. Mrs. Hackley is authorized to dispose of one-half of this trust estate, by her will, to such persons or corporations, and for such purposes and objects as she may desire, the same as if it were absolutely her own property, and is also authorized to dispose, by her will, of the other half of this trust estate to enlargement, support and maintenance of the Hackley public library and the Hackley manual training school, and to such charitable or benevolent organizations or uses, or to such churches or church societies in Muskegon, as she may, by her last will and testament appoint. All of this trust estate which Mrs. Hackley shall not dispose of by her will is given to the Michigan Trust company, to hold, to hold and invest the same forever, and to pay the net income thereof, in each year, perpetually, to the public schools of Muskegon, which income is to be expended forever by the board of education for the enlargement, furnishing, equipment, support and maintenance of the Hackley public library and the Hackley manual training school, or either of them.

After deducting from one-fourth of the entire of his residuary estate, any indebtedness which his adopted daughter, Eric L. Smith, or her husband, Leigh B. Smith, may be owing to the testator or his estate, the balance of this quarter is given to the Michigan Trust company and to Thos. Hume as trustees, to invest the same and pay the net income thereof to his adopted daughter, Eric L. Smith, during her natural life, and after her death the principal goes to the children of Eric L. Smith, to be divided equally between them. If Eric L. Smith leaves no children or descendants, then all the trust estate which was created in her favor is given to the Michigan Trust company, in trust, to hold and invest the same forever, and to pay the net income thereof, in each year, perpetually, to the public schools of Muskegon, to be expended by the board of education for the enlargement, furnishing, equipment, support and maintenance of the Hackley public library and the Hackley manual training school, or either of them.

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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the Avalanche continued to their address after the time for which they have paid has expired must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

Local and Neighboring News.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Those holding receipts for taxes for 1904, issued in December 1904, will please present them so the amount can be credited on the new tax roll. If they neglect to do so, I shall assume no responsibility in the matter.

PETER AEBLI,

Treasurer of Grayling Township.

Patronize the McKay House—the best place a day house in Grayling.

For Sale—New six-room house and lot. Enquire at this office.

For Sale—A good new milk cow. Enquire at this office.

Bro. Willis' "First and Last Drink" at the opera house Sunday afternoon.

Have you grabbed? At Borenson's. What do you grab? Anything you want.

Heron county newspapers will put up their price to \$1.50 per year April 1st.

Do not forget the donation next Saturday for the sake of charity by the W. R. C.

Fred Nordin visited the southern part of the state this week, combining business with pleasure.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumley were called to Brighton Monday by the sudden death of her brother.

Take something to the W. R. C. hall next Saturday for the use of that society in their charity work.

A second-hand sewing machine, as good as new, first-class, for sale at this office for one quarter value.

Everybody should remember the last number of the lecture course, by John Jay Lewis, tomorrow evening, which promises to be a rare treat.

Claude Tompkins of Maple Forest was in town the first of the week, feeling good over a successful winter's job of lumbering, just completed.

A mass temperance meeting will be held at the opera house Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are invited. A silver offering will be taken.

A party of intimate friends of Mrs. J. C. Burton surprised her at her home Thursday evening, February 16. Covers were laid for sixteen.

Anybody who wants a good sleigh will go to D. Flagg's shop, where we will have a full line of the "Harrison," the best sleigh on runners, at right prices.

WANTED—Some cheap abandoned, good title farms; poor soil. No objection; must be cheap, for cash. Address W. W. VAUGHN, West Branch, Mich.

Solon Holbrook came down from Mackinac Saturday with his two boys, who wanted to visit their grandfather's over Sunday. He is well pleased with his location at the Straits.

John Howe, ex-supervisor of Maple Forest was in town Saturday. He has put in two million feet of pine for H. A. Bauman, and is now putting in a little bunch of his own to piece out the winter.

Beautiful eyes and handsome faces are eloquent commendations. Bright eyes are windows to a woman's heart. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea makes bright eyes. L. Fournier.

There's a pretty girl in an Alpine hat. A sweeter girl with a sailor brim. But the sweetest girl you'll ever see. Is the sensible girl who uses Rocky Mountain Tea. L. Fournier.

Democratic state convention, Battle Creek, Mich., February 28, 1905. One regular first-class limited fare, plus 25 cents for the round trip. Date of sale February 27. Return March 1, inclusive. L. HARRICK, Agent M. C. R. R.

It makes no difference how many medicines have failed to cure you, if you are troubled with headache, constipation, kidney or liver troubles, Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well. L. Fournier.

Barney Kropp was down from his camp near Hargrove the last of the week. He is just finishing a two-year cedar job for H. A. Bauman, and notwithstanding the bad weather and his long standing of small-pox last winter, he will come out with a neat profit. We are glad to know of his success. For he is a worker who deserves it.

James Smith of Frederic is running Camp 10 for the Deward estate, just over the line in Antrim county, with a crew of 75 men, and is putting in a big bunch of the finest white pine left in the state. He is bothered some with the deep snow, but all say that it is a most successful winter's work. He will make it fly if anyone can.

Mr. and Mrs. Luke Borow of West Branch, formerly residents of Beaver Creek, were called to Valparaiso, Ind., about ten days ago, on account of the illness of their son, Henry, who was then in school. He was suffering from pneumonia and died Wednesday, February 15, and was brought to West Branch for burial. He was a brother of Mrs. George Belmont of Beaver Creek and of Mrs. Arthur Wakeley of this township.

All hands are grabbing at Borenson's.

A writing desk with the locky grab at Borenson's.

The mild weather this week, following the extreme cold, has been greatly appreciated.

George Hoyt of Gaylord is helping George Washington Bates celebrate his birthday this week.

Died—At their home in this village, Sunday, February 19, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Phelps, Jr.

U. J. Shirts, Jr., who is scaling for Balling, Hanson & Co. at Wolverine, was home yesterday for a visit. He reports over three feet of snow on the level.

The village election is nearly here. Select your candidates with a view to securing the best interests of the village, regardless of political or personal pulls.

Henry Bates of Maple Forest dropped in for a chat Tuesday, and sang us a song in favor of the snow roller over the plow. He is right. A roller-made road is now finished for the winter, while a plow has harder work than ever. The new snow will all blow off the roller road, while every wind fills the plow cut deeper than ever.

The Republican state convention was held at Grand Rapids Tuesday. It renominated Joseph B. Moore for justice of the supreme court, and Arthur Hill for regent of the university; it also nominated Dr. W. H. Sawyer of Hillsdale for regent, and William J. McKone for member of the state board of education.

Attorney Frank Rogers of Rose City has concluded to change his location to the county seat and has secured office room in the Blumenthal block with J. A. Goodrich, the real estate man. Mr. Rogers came from Grayling last fall, but finding the field at Rose City too limited he has cast his lot with our citizens. West Branch Herald-Times.

After a delay of five years the Michigan Sugar Co. of Bay City has received the gold medal awarded their granulated beet sugar at the Paris exposition. Michigan carried off the honors in competition with the world. In Europe the beet sugar factories manufacture only brown sugar and large refineries produce the granulated. The American idea of producing granulated direct from the beets has won over countries that have been in the sugar business for more than a century.

Charles H. Hackley, Muskegon's millionaire philanthropist, passed away recently after an extended illness. Mr. Hackley's name will go down in the history of this state as one of the noblest types of mankind that Michigan has ever had. From the time he began an active business career in Muskegon his purse was always open for every sort of charitable and benevolent purpose and in the past twenty years he has donated to his home city upward of \$1,500,000 for public improvements alone. He was always giving to something and the happiest moments of his life were when he was bringing happiness and comfort to others.

Tuesday afternoon about fifteen pupils from the high school, escorted by Mr. Bradley, went to Frederic to visit the school and examine the work of the pupils, which was on exhibition. The work was very good indeed, and Mrs. Ingila deserves all the praise and even more than she is getting. Miss Ingila gave us a few pieces on the graphophone, after which Mr. Bradley made a short address on "Education," followed by a talk from Dr. O'Neill of Frederic. The Graylingites were entertained at Mr. Edsall's hotel until 7:30, when they went to Mrs. Ingila's home, where they were invited to remain until train time. The time passed very rapidly and before it seemed to be half gone we started for the depot. The train was about forty minutes late, but as it was not cold we did not care much. About 11 o'clock it came.

Bro. Willis Here.

Bro. H. O. Willis the Detroit evangelist, began his meetings at the M. E. church Tuesday night. A packed house greeted him and splendid interest was manifested.

Bro. Willis has a reputation more than state wide and has been the means of leading many men in many cities into the Christian life. He is endorsed by many prominent men, including the mayors of cities, as the appended letter will show.

He has a good field of labor in Grayling and will undoubtedly do the community good.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17, 1905. Rev. H. O. Willis, 320 Mullett street, Detroit, Mich.

My Dear Sir and Brother— I have just finished reading the newspaper account of the death of your devoted wife, and I desire to convey to you the expression of my most respectful sympathy.

It is now over a quarter of a century since I first met you and your life and conversation have been to me the subject of most delightful thought; and I was always aware that under the providence of God you had your good wife as a noble helpmeet in your labor of self-redemption and then in the redemption of so many others. Few men, if any, live today in Detroit, outside of the sacred ministry, who can point to more conversions and more men saved from destruction, than you can.

I was sorry when a physical disability obliged you to discontinue your street preaching, for I know by the testimony of many that your words, like good seed, often fell in most favored places and grew into an abundant harvest.

Accept my most sincere sympathy in your affliction, and I am sure that in this time of your own special need, Him whom you have served so faithfully will not be far from you. Most cordially yours,

WILLIAM C. MAYBURY.

School Notes.

Mr. Bradley read the closing chapter of "The Man Who Didn't Know Much" Monday morning, and is now reading the true story of that wonderful man, Owen Eldred. The name of the book is "My Mamie Rose." This should prove an inspiration to many of our young people.

Miss Crandall says that in a review of all words learned by her second grade, division B, each one earned 100.

Fifth grade A is battling with fractions.

Katie Bates and Jessie Smart wrote seventy-five words on a test of speed Thursday. This speaks well for them, having taken up shorthand in September. They are after the advanced class.

Grade eight has been doing practical work in lumber measure, and by the kindness of Mr. Benkeman have had the pleasure of using a board rule. This certainly makes the work more practical and interesting.

Typewriters are compelled to use the touch system as the keys are now "blind." Who did this?

We hope that the tragic fate of Duke Sergius will prove a lesson to all crazy teachers. Let them beware!

Frank Trombley was experimenting along the line of "falling bodies" last week, and was demonstrating to the class in the gymnasium (?) how a body projected from the earth would surely fall again. He used his own body and projected it, the body, over a chair, with disastrous results. He was compelled to visit Dr. Insley and wore his arm in a plaster cast all last week. He now wears his customary smile that won't come off and will perform the experiment no more.

A large number of the boys and girls have been absent the past week because of sickness.

"Who sent the valentine?" "Well, I don't know." This cry reverberated through the rooms last Tuesday. But it's all over now.

Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. Kink's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food, or money back. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store. Try them.

Agonizing Burns.

Are instantly relieved and perfectly healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Rivenbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., says: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain and healed it without a scar." Also heals all sores and wounds. 25c at L. Fournier, druggist.

Charity should begin at home. We urge our charitable inclined citizens to respond to the call of the W. R. C. and place in their hands the means of relieving the suffering of some of our unfortunate citizens, to supplement their own means which are nearly exhausted.

Grave Trouble Foreseen.

It needs but little foresight to tell that when your stomach and liver are badly affected grave trouble is ahead, unless you take the proper medicine for your disease, as Mrs. John A. Young of Clay, N. Y., did. She says: "I had neuralgia of the liver and stomach, my heart was weakened, and I could not eat. I was very bad for a long time, but in Electric Bitters I found just what I wanted, for they quickly relieved and cured me." Best medicine for weak women. Sold under guarantee by L. Fournier, druggist, at 50c a bottle.

A Grand Opportunity.

STUDY LAW AT HOME. Any person intending to take up the study of law, will find it to their advantage to communicate with

GEO. MAHON, Goupil Bldg., Grayling, Mich.

The Good Old Way.

A severe cold or attack of la grippe is like a fire, the sooner you combat it the better your chances are to overpower it. But few mothers in this age willing to do the necessary work required to give a good old fashioned, reliable treatment such as would be administered by their grandmothers, backed by Boschee's German Syrup, which was always liberally used in connection with the home treatment of colds and is still in greater household favor than any known remedy. But even without the application of the old fashioned aids German Syrup will cure a severe cold in quick time. It will cure colds in children or grown persons, allays the irritation and effectively stops the cough. Any child will take it. It is invaluable in a household of children. Trial size bottle 25 cents, regular size bottle 75 cents. For sale by L. Fournier.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.25 a 4.75. Heavy butchers cattle, \$3.75 a 4.20. Common, \$2.50 a 3.50. Canners cows, \$1.25. Stockers and feeders, \$2.50 a 4.00. Milk cows, \$2.00 a 3.00. Calves, \$5 a 7.00. Prime lambs, \$7.00 a 7.50. Mixed lambs, \$4.75 a 5.75. Culls, \$2 a 3.50. Prime medium hogs, \$4.75 a 4.85. Yorkers, \$4.60 a 4.75. Pigs, \$4.40 a 4.70. Roughs, 3.50 a 4.00.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

Goupil Building. Opposite McKay's Hotel.

Village Registration Notice

The Board of Registration for the village of Grayling will be in session from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, Saturday, March 11, 1905, for the purpose of completing the registration of the electors of the village, at the town hall in said village.

H. P. OLSON, Clerk.

Village Election Notice.

The annual election for the village of Grayling will be held at the town hall in said village Monday, March 13, 1905.

The following officers are to be elected: A president, clerk, treasurer, assessor and three trustees.

H. P. OLSON, Clerk.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, please call at my residence, and settle their accounts.

E. H. SORENSON.

Everybody should remember the donation to the W. R. C. for their charitable work. All goods should be left at the hall from noon to 6 o'clock p. m., where their committee will be in waiting, next Saturday.

Frank Exposed.

A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you of such people, who seek to profit through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing disease for over 35 years. A sure protection to you is our name on the wrapper. Look for it on all Dr. King's or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada. L. Fournier.

"Old Glory" was floating over the village yesterday in honor of the day, and in the afternoon the "Best Band in Northern Michigan" paraded the streets and filled the air with patriotic music.

From Postal Perplexities. When a suburb is taken into a city, it duplicates the streets and increases the postal perplexities. One letter containing \$50 was sent to the dead letter office on account of no address on the outside, and the dead letter office found no address on the inside. A very exact Chicago man called at the postoffice several times, and every time abused the clerk for not finding a lost letter, and then came around and confessed that the letter had been found in one of his overcoats and had never been mailed. He was not headed, but his confession means that he is good-hearted.—Earl Pratt.

See Absolutely Without Life. There are no fishes in the Dead sea—no life of any kind. The percentage of solids in the water is enormous—about 16 per cent. The principal solids ingredients are the chlorides of sodium, magnesium and calcium. The deepest part of the Dead sea's bed lies 2,600 feet below the level of the Mediterranean; its depth there is 1,310 feet. Oddly enough, it has a cloud system of its own, for one may frequently see cloud banks lying over the Dead sea which are six or seven hundred feet below the level of the ocean.

Found It. In one of the neighboring cities a family was seated at dinner when the doorbell was rung. The servant went to the door. It was noticed that she held long parley, and it was surmised consequently that there was some element of uncertainty in the interview. On her return, the master of the house inquired: "Well, Bridge, who was it?" "It was a gentleman, sir, looking for the wrong house."

Life of Physicians. An Austrian statistician finds that the average life of a medical practitioner is sixty years. Deaths due to tubercular consumption only amount among them to 7 per cent, thus showing how careful they are in taking precautions against infection. On the other hand, fully 40 per cent of doctors die of heart disease and nervous collapse.

Wooden Torpedo Launches. The war department recently placed an order with a boat company of Bayonne, N. J., for 120 large wooden launches which are to be used for laying mines. These boats are to be carried by torpedo cruisers, each vessel carrying thirty of the launches. The boats are to be twenty feet long and equipped with eight oars.

The Prettiest vs. The Ideal. "The doctor comes around asking about the baby's stomach," said the mother of a month, "and mother asks how about his lungs, and everyone of my friends inquires so often about the welfare of some internal part of him. I am beginning to think no much about the child's machinery I'm getting to love him."

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

For Sale.

In Beaver Creek, Crawford county, Mich., farm of 80 acres, perfect title, 30 acres cleared, mostly in hay; good well of good water, 110 feet deep; a fine young orchard of 50 trees; one hay barn, one horse barn, chicken coop, a log house with frame kitchen; 3 cows and 2 yearlings; 2 hogs; 30 chickens; 1 matched team horses, one 6 and one 8, weight 2,500; 2 sets harness, one new; one good spring wagon, one lumber wagon; one good pair sleighs; one set harness; one plow 2 cultivators, one hand seed drill, 100 feet chain, 200 cedar posts 2 inches; 2 good beds; 1 good extension table; half dozen chairs; 20 bushels good variety potatoes, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Can all be purchased for \$1,050.00. In good locality, 7 miles from Grayling village. Inquire of JOHN DUPREE, Wellington P. O., Crawford County, Mich., or at this office.

Election Notice.

Department of State, Lansing, Mich.
Mr. Abner J. Stilwell, Sheriff of Crawford County, Grayling, Mich.
Sir—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this state, on Monday the 3d day of April next, the following state officers are to be voted for in your county: One Justice of the Supreme Court, two Regents of the University of Michigan, one member of the State Board of Education (to fill vacancy) and one Circuit Judge for the Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of Crawford, Arenac, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Otsego and Roscommon.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this 1st day of February, nineteen hundred five.

ALBERT DUNHAM, Deputy Sec'y of State.

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1905.

Present, Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel P. Ostrander, deceased.

Perry Ostrander, administrator, having filed in said court a petition, praying for license to sell at private sale the said real estate therein described, to-wit: the southwest quarter of section 22, town 26 north range 3 west and the southeast quarter of lot number 3 of Martha Brink's addition to the village of Grayling.

It is ordered that the 31st day of February, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. And that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court at said time and place to show cause why a license to sell said real estate should not be granted.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper published and circulating in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Feb 2-4w Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

Notice of hearing Claims in Court. STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

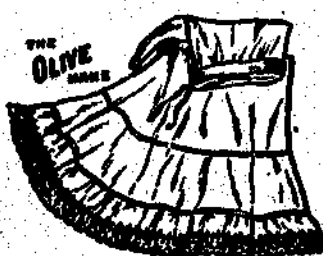
In the matter of the estate of Samuel P. Ostrander, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the 10th day of January A. D. 1905 have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1905, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1905.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Jan 12-3w Judge of Probate.

White Goods!

NEW LINE JUST RECEIVED.



Skirts.

We are showing an elegant line at

50 cts. to \$4.00.

trimmed with insertion or embroidery.



R. & J. C. Corsets

A full and complete line in all new styles at 50c to \$2.00.

NIGHT GOWNS,

65 cents to \$3.00.



Drawers.

Fine Muslin Drawers at from 25c up. Hemstitched and trimmed with embroidery.



Corset Covers.

Latest Styles, 25, 35, 50c, \$1.00.

Grayling Mercantile Co., The People's Store.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

It's not a case of habit.

But consistent with Good Judgment Is why people use

Olson's White Pine and Tar Syrup

For Coughs and Colds.

Every Bottle Guaranteed! Prescription Work a Specialty. J. O. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

Remember the Maine

AND Carpets the same!

NEXT WEEK!

J. W. Sorenson

Grayling, Michigan.

Experience!

Experience and pure drugs is a safe combination in a place where prescriptions are dispensed for the sick. We have both as our 20 years of business in Grayling will testify. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Fournier's Drug Store,

The Old Reliable.

THE NEW IRELAND.

THE NEW IRELAND.

Within the last decade in Ireland politics have shown an inclination to be practical, religion has become more tolerant, the question of education is at last being seriously and anxiously grappled with, and a new sense of the independence of all sections, creeds, interests and parties in Ireland is by way of being evolved.

It was the deep conviction that the Irish character only needed the right appeal in order to put forth a great recuperative vitality that some fifteen years ago Sir Horace Plunkett launched his movement of organized self-help entitled the Irish Agricultural Organization Society.

That society has grown until it now embraces over 8,000 branches and nearly half a million persons; its co-operative creameries, dairies, poultry societies, agricultural banks, and home industries societies have spread all over the island; with the admirable assistance and stimulus of the Gaelic League it has touched the secret chords of Irish nationality, strengthened the backbone and increased the prosperity of the Irish peasant; it is inculcating thrift, responsibility, and business-like habits; it is founding libraries, reviving the rural arts and handicrafts, and bringing back to the countryside something of old Irish joyousness.

All this is an effort to expand the sentiment of nationality outside the domain of party controversies, a conscious attempt of the Irish to develop a civilization of their own. By focusing the energies of the people on the immediately practicable it dispenses the operating idea that reform can come only from without. It places, literally as well as figuratively, the recreation of Ireland in Irish hands. Overriding sectional, religious, and political divisions, it makes for unity in the solution of problems in which all Irishmen will, in time, realize that they have a common interest.

WHO HAS BETTER TIME—MAN OR WOMAN?

Women have a better time in life than men do. Under no circumstances would I choose to be a man. If I had a chance to come to earth again in another incarnation, and were given the choice, I should without hesitation elect to be a woman. Women know how to get the finest flavor from life. They know how simply because they are born to it—not because they acquire the knowledge through effort. To extract the real essence from living one must be endowed with these qualities: imagination, intuition, sensibility and the capacity to love. Women possess all these requisites to a greater degree than men. For this reason women can lay hold on the subtlest enjoyments of life. And as the subtlest enjoyments are the best and most lasting, it is the women who have a monopoly of real happiness in life.

It is in her capacity to love that woman experiences her greatest joy. Woman gets a vast deal more out of love than man. Show me the man to whom love means one-tenth what it does to a woman! When a man loves, the external scenery of life does not change visibly to him. Life does not become a thing bewitched and glided. His days and hours and moments are not permeated by love as an influence. Love, to a man, means an exhilarating chase for possession. A woman pleases him, captivates him and he wants her for his own. In possession he finds a certain pleasure—a certain pride and satisfaction—but as for happiness, the sort of happiness a woman extracts from love—why, he doesn't know the A. B. C. of it. Once, in a while, perhaps, a sense of it gnaws his consciousness—but he is too busy to give it more than a cursory thought or two. His mind is too crowded with practical things to admit the "intangible." But when a woman loves, she lives. She does not live until she does love. Love to her is all-absorbing.

THE LATEST SENSATIONAL

SPECTACLE IN PARIS.

The appetite of the Parisian public for dangerous spectacles never seems to pull. The latest "attraction" is the gyroscope at the Casino de Paris, in which a bicyclist travels round the inner side of a moving truck or wheel.

The gyroscope is constructed scientifically, and is, while moving round its axle, executing a circular movement round a strong pillar supporting it; a weight at the back assures the stability of the apparatus.

The diameter of the wheel is about 33 feet; it is built like a bicycle wheel, and bears on one side a metallic cage joined to the axle by eight girders of iron; on the facing is fixed a truck composed of small wooden bars, giving more "grip" to the tire.

The bicyclist is somewhat similar to ordinary machines; the handles are vertical, the front fork straighter, and



THE GYROSCOPE.

the whole a few pounds heavier than the ordinary bicycle.

This world champion for this kind of exercise, and well known for his daring feats, is performing on the gyroscope. Entering it on his bicycle he commences by riding rapidly, thus impressing a reverse movement to the gyroscope; when this has attained a certain speed Yale blocks his wheels by a powerful effort of the legs; the gyroscope therefore pulls him backwards to a certain height. When reaching the point where the force accidental is nil, the cyclist starts again at a high pace, thus increasing the speed of the apparatus and raising him on the other side to a certain height.

This exercise, repeated several times, brings him each time nearer the top. Yale is then able to loop the wheel seven or eight times in succession.—Montreal Star.

EAR A REMARKABLE ORGAN.

Specialty Fitted by Nature for the Needs of Man and Animals.

The organ of hearing is one of the most marvelous pieces of mechanism in the body. In animals the external ear acts as a trumpet to collect the sound waves. In man it is little more than an ornament. But the internal ear is alike in both. So wonderful is

HOME OF A POVERTY STRICKEN FAMILY IN IRELAND.



The cut depicts one of the miserable cave dwellings of the poor Irish in the County Galway district of Connemara. This is a poor agricultural district, and the inhabitants are destitute of most of the conveniences of life. Their half underground hovels are unsanitary and unhealthy. Added to all this is the famine which prevails in much of Ireland on account of the potato crop failure the past season. In many parts of the island the people are entirely destitute of means of subsistence, and the most harrowing and pitiful letters come to America asking help. Last season was unusually hot and wet in Ireland, and there was an almost total failure of crops of all kinds.

its construction that we can distinguish sounds varying from 40 to 4,000 vibrations per second. This feat is performed by a portion of the ear called the organ of Corti. What a wonderful organ that is may be understood from the fact that it consists of 5,000 pieces of apparatus, each piece being made up of two rods, one inner hair cell and four outer hair cells—that is, 25,000 separate parts. In some mysterious manner the rods, with other things, are tuned to different notes, and when they vibrate, they cause the hairs to transmit an impulse to the nerve of hearing. To be musical, therefore, is to have a good organ of Corti.

Fishes have no ears, or, rather, the canals are closed; but they hear through the bones of the head. The New Zealanders can almost hear the grass grow.

Why is it that scratching a piece of glass with metal causes such an unpleasant sound? Because it is what is called the fundamental tone of the ear, which is very high. What the fundamental tone exactly is would take too much space to explain. But if you blow across the mouth of a bottle, a hollow globe, etc., you get its fundamental tone.

The ear is a deceptive organ, and it is often a matter of guess work to tell whether a sound comes. Indeed, if you place the open hands in front of your ears and curve them backward, sounds produced in front will appear to come from behind.—London Tit-Bits.

He Loved the Theater.

Few men of any rank or time have ever derived so much unaffected pleasure from the theater as George III. In fact, in the word of a contemporary, it was "as good as a play to hear the royal laughter and note the genuine enjoyment of his majesty." "He is said," Thackeray wrote, "not to have cared for Shakespeare or tragedy much,

but, all-transferring, all-embracing. Love to a woman means the opportunity to express himself—to give the best of himself to the object of her affections. It means, too, the opportunity for sacrifice—and it is right, then, that woman revels in the full expression of her love. Suffering and sacrifice are to her but different names for happiness. It is in mother love, perhaps, that woman reaches the pinnacles of blessedness. And of such selfless bliss as this man knows nothing.

What if then do have greater freedom than women? That very freedom proves itself often a curse than a blessing. What if woman's life is bound by conventionality? Up to the present writing, the wisdom of such restriction has not been disproved. No, I would not be a man if I could. Despite her restrictions, her sacrifices and her sufferings, I think a woman gets the greatest happiness out of life.

PNEUMONIA MAKES BIG STRIDES.

By Dr. William E. Quise, of Chicago.

Pneumonia is the most prevalent of all infectious diseases. Since the year 1900 its destructiveness in Chicago has increased 350 per cent, while that of consumption has diminished 40 per cent.

Since the year 1900, of all the deaths occurring in Chicago one-eighth have been the direct result of pneumonia, this being one-third more than was caused by consumption and 44 per cent more than was caused by all other infectious diseases combined.

Liability to it increases steadily from the age of puberty to death. The male sex contracts the malady twice as often as the female, not because of greater inherent susceptibility, but because of habits of greater exposure.

The disease is twice as fatal among negroes as it is among whites, and the most prolific of all auxiliary causes is the use of alcoholic beverages. Habitual intemperance not only increases the rate of prevalence of pneumonia, but it increases the mortality of the disease as well.

This is shown by the fact that in the charitable hospitals, such as our Cook County Hospital, about one pneumonia patient out of three or four dies, whereas in private practice only one patient out of eight or ten dies. The malady is most prevalent in the months of January, February and March, and liability to it is enormously increased by the prevalence of the grip.

Pneumonia is caused by a germ. The germ is discharged in the expectoration of a pneumonia patient. If the expectoration be allowed to fall upon the floor or upon the carpet it soon dries and crumbles into dust, and this dust containing the pneumonia germ may be wafted through the atmosphere of the house, and thus spread the infection. The pneumonia germ is widely distributed and are often found entangled in the mucus of the nose and throat of healthy persons.

Badly ventilated houses or apartments in which cases of pneumonia have occurred are extremely liable to develop other cases in endless succession unless the premises are thoroughly fumigated and ventilated. In relation to the prevention of pneumonia, the most imperative of all requirements is that the expectoration of the patient be promptly destroyed, and in this connection it is not to be forgotten that after a patient has recovered from pneumonia the germ may persist in his expectoration for many months.

One of the most destructive fallacies that governs ordinarily sensible people is that which leads them to exclude night air from their bedrooms, on the assumption that night air is peculiarly noxious; but since it is not possible to get any other kind of air at night, it would seem that the supply then should be just as free as during any other part of the twenty-four hours. Judicious habits of dressing, and regularly as to eating and sleeping, and the avoidance of alcoholic excesses, will confer the maximum degree of protection against the disease.

VIE FOR POWER.

Selection of Senate and President Arr.

By the overwhelming vote of 50 to 9 the Senate has elected in the manner provided for in the Constitution, and then ratified all of them without a further call of the roll. The President has declared that he will not submit the amended treaties to the powers, with which they were negotiated, but will permit them to die on the ground that instead of making a step forward in international arbitration they really mark a slight step backward.

Only nine Republican Senators voted against the objectionable amendment, while twenty-seven voted for the change which retains complete revisionary control of all possible arbitration agreements in the hands of the Senate. This is the emphatic answer of the Senate to the President's declaration that the President to take possession of the treaty-making power of the government vested by the Constitution in the President and the Senate together.

The President insists that the substitution of the word "treaty" for the word "agreement" nullifies his efforts to establish the principle of arbitration and that it is a step backward.

Senators deny this. In the first place, a majority of them have no patience with the arbitration treaties or with the theory upon which they are based. They are brutally frank in their criticism of a treaty which they declare is at variance with the real aim of every commercial nation of the world. They cannot understand why this government or any other government which annually expends millions upon millions of dollars for new battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, submarines and improved equipments for battlefleets should even make a pretense of desiring to establish international arbitration. They say that if the powers are sincere in their desire for peaceful solution of international differences the best evidence of good faith would be gradual disarmament, both on sea and land.

The defiant attitude of the Senate is not altogether the result of this disagreement with the President over the arbitration treaties, but can be traced back to a long series of transactions extending over a period of three and a half years. The introduction had some years ago of the President had broken the power of the Senate, reduced its members to a state of subjugation and metaphorically held them in the palm of his hand. Probably every Senator, Democrat and Republican, has heard something about this for a year past. If he has not his acquaintances have been more considerate of his feelings than people usually are to men who, they believe, have been properly disciplined. The country has talked about it, publicly and otherwise, and to some extent has rejoiced over what it believed to be the President's courage and audacity.

The arbitration treaties, therefore, constituted a pretext for the break between the Senate and the President—a break which was bound to come sooner or later. How far it will proceed and what the consequences will be only can be conjectured. As the matter stands to-night it possesses grave and apparently far-reaching aspects.

The President feels that he has the people behind him; that they are in complete sympathy with his desire to establish the principle of arbitration and that they will rally to his standard with greater enthusiasm than ever when they realize that he is battling for ascendancy with the Senate oligarchy. The friends of the President are likely to be enthusiastic and infinitely more reckless than their chief. The Senators say that they are perfectly willing to leave their case to the people; they are simply insisting upon the preservation of the constitution, and, while remaining safely within the limitations of that instrument themselves, they are requiring the President and Secretary of State to do likewise. The constitution says that the President shall negotiate treaties with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that the Senate shall have the power to ratify or reject the treaties when negotiated. The Senators contend that they have merely insisted upon observance of this principle in dealing with the arbitration treaties.

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FARM ANIMALS INCREASE.

Department of Agriculture Bureau of Statistics Compiles Estimate.

The chief of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Agriculture has completed his estimate of the number and value of farm animals in the United States on Jan. 1, 1905, by separate States.

The totals for the country are shown in the following table:

	Number.	Average weight.	Total value.
Horses	12,677,702	1,100 lbs.	\$1,200,000,000
Mules	2,983,719	1,200 lbs.	\$350,000,000
Other cattle	3,752,404	1,100 lbs.	\$410,000,000
Other cattle	43,098,443	1,100 lbs.	\$474,082,881
Swine	45,735,425	250 lbs.	\$11,433,856
Sheep	47,320,311	150 lbs.	\$7,098,047

The numbers of farm animals as reported in the above table represent, as nearly as obtainable without an enumeration, the actual numbers on farms and ranges on Jan. 1, and are not strictly comparable with those published one year ago, the present figures being the result of a very careful investigation by correspondents and field agents without exclusive reference to the census figures should bear to those of last year. That there has been a material reduction in the number of sheep during the year, together with a slight increase in the numbers of all other farm animals, admits, however, of no doubt.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

There are 12,655 graduates of Yale living, the oldest being the Rev. Joseph T. Lord of Lakeside, Mich. He is 98.

Si William McEwen, a professor of Glasgow University, is the most recent reference to the "quick launch" which is a health destroyer.

Prof. Charles H. Riber says his logical machine that will answer syllogistic propositions as fast as proposed is nearing perfection. He has no fear of failure.

Col. Henry Waterson will place his grandson at school in Paris. Three of his sons were educated in the French capital, while his daughters went to school in Switzerland.

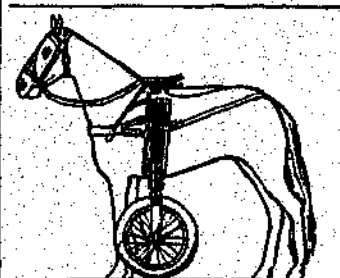
Will Bradley, William Henry O'Connell, E. H. McFarland and Henry I. Bailey will give a series of four lectures in the Boston public library on "The History and Art of Printing."

Prof. Edward W. Wash of Georgetown University, who has just died, was graduated from Harvard in 1866, and later studied in the great school of jurisprudence at Heidelberg.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Something New in Sulkies.

The training and breeding of race horses has increased to a very large extent in this country in recent years, which has resulted in the production of some very fast new horses and also the breaking of world's records. The



DRIVER OF THE HORSE'S BACK.

sulky has been used to a large extent in these races. As at present constructed, it is exceedingly frail and weighs so little that the horse finds no difficulty in pulling it after him. A new idea in sulkies is shown in the picture. The harness, with the rider's saddle, is put over the horse's back, directly in back of the front legs. The wheels are also placed just outside the forelegs, an arched frame connecting the driver's seat rigidly with the wheels. Necessary harness is provided to secure the vehicle to a fixed position to the body of the horse, cushioning devices being placed in position to lessen any jar that might be caused by the motion of the horse. This improved sulky would be of no appreciable weight to the horse, and when tried at some future race, as it surely will be, more racing records should be broken.

George W. St. Clair, Lexington, Ky., is the patentee.

Box for Holding Seeds.

The introduction of up-to-date agricultural machinery has done away with planting seeds by hand, except by the small farmer, who cannot afford to buy a seed box.

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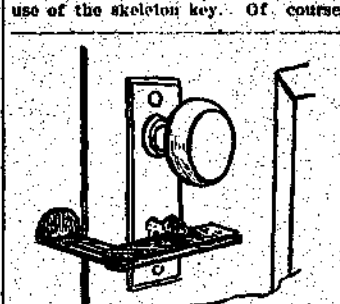
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a receptacle with an open top, and is made of some rigid material. The handle is arranged in the center on the upper edge of the seed box. A strap is suspended over the shoulder, which fastens to a loop secured to the inner upper edge of the box midway of its length. The shape of the box is made to conform to the curve of the body at the hips, so that it can be readily carried. Enough seeds can be carried in this receptacle to cover a couple of acres of ground, the seeds being at all times within easy reach.

The patentee is Richard Bassett, Dover, N. J.

Guard for Keys.

Some people are particularly careful in locking up the house at night, while others are just as careless. Experienced thieves and burglars know all the tricks of the trade, and if they cannot get in a house one way they can get in another, and unless the house is extraordinarily well protected they will find some way of breaking in. Sometimes they will saw the lock completely out of the door, but the easiest and most common way is the use of the skeleton key. Of course,



PREVENTS TURNING OF KEY.

this is only for use on doors having no other fastening but the door lock. Even if the door is locked by a key on the inside—which some people think ample protection—the key can be pushed through and the door opened by means of the skeleton key. In the illustration will be found a key guard to be fitted to a door which will effectively prevent entrance by a skeleton key. A bracket having a longitudinal slot is attached to the frame of the door in alignment with the keyhole. Pivotally connected to the bracket is a guard formed of a strip of metal bent at the center, with a slot into which the key in the door fits. Connected with this guard is a spring-actuated lever having a finger which projects through the slot of the guard. When the door has been locked by the key the guard is turned and the head of the key inserted in the slot. The spring is then released, the finger on the lever projecting through the guard and the head of the key. The key cannot be turned nor moved until released by some one on the inside. This attachment, though small, also has the advantage that it can be easily and quickly slipped into place.

The patentee is Allen Morrell, of Cripple Creek, Colo.

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JOLLY JOKER.

Grumbling Customer—What's the reason you raise the price of your coal every month? Dealer—Well, we find the people keep on paying it.—Chicago Tribune.

"Don't be ashamed of work," said Uncle Eben. "Sometimes de man will do wheelbarrow full of work, but de trouble is in de man will do automobile."—Washington Star.

"It is difficult for people to get what they really deserve in this life." "It is difficult for some of us," answered Miss Cayenne; "others have to dodge."—Washington Star.

Spellbinder—I've nailed seventeen different lies during this campaign. Voice from Audience—Have you got a union carpenter's card, call you?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"They've added another man to the force working on the new postoffice building." "Is that so?" "Yes, one of the boys employed because of age yesterday."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Money doesn't make the man," said the high-browed and haughty youth. "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "It doesn't make the man, but sometimes it makes the candidate."—Washington Star.

Wanted a Circus: The Child—Are you the trained nurse mamma said was coming? The Nurse—Yes, dear; I'm the trained nurse. The Child—Let's see some of your tricks.—Brooklyn Life.

Bride—George, dear, when we reach our destination let us try to avoid giving the impression that we are newly married. George—All right, Maude; you can carry this suit case.—New Yorker.

"I wonder why they call these apartments 'flats'? That doesn't mean anything." "No, perhaps the man who first invented them happened to look at the building plan sideways."—Philadelphia Press.

Another Victim: Newsboy—Great mystery! Fifty victims! Purchaser—Here! I say! There's nothing in your paper! Newsboy—That's the mystery, guv'nor. You're the fifty-first victim. Illustrated Bits.

"She must be a very brilliant woman, for I hear that she says so much that is worth remembering." "Indeed she does. She teaches the multiplication table in the primary grade."—Cleveland Leader.

Pat's Trouble: An Irishman came to a doctor complaining that he had no sleep in his head. "Oh have him rid the toime," he said. "Ah, sometimes I can hear him fifty feet away."—Lippincott's Magazine.

"Why did the congregation hurry out so suddenly after the benediction?" "The sexton makes them leave their umbrellas in the vestibule, and those who get out late haven't much of a choice."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She Was Worried: The Minister—My dear madam, let this thought console you for your husband's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way. Bereaved Widow—They haven't all gone, have they?—Tit-Bits.

Just Avoiding a Cuss Word: Grayce—War! War! Gladys—What on earth are you bawling "war" about? Grayce—I just struck my thumb with the hammer. Gladys

